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along the shore from streams draining areas of the crystalline rocks to the north in which the metals were unequally distributed. The evidence supporting this is, that certain ore basins resemble in shape the embayments at the mouths of streams, or drowned river valleys. Further, there are considerable quantities of mechanical sediments within them, but not elsewhere. The source of the reducing agents is the bituminous shale, "oil rock." This rock contains only partially decomposed plants even now giving off complex hydrocarbons of great reducing power. This rock occurs in irregular patches which were probably determined by the unicellular plants accumulating in quiet protected places. As the rock decomposed the decrease in volume gave rise to small depressions in larger ones. The settling produced pitching crevices and features, which allowed circulation of volatile matter and solutions, the result being concentration of lead and zinc ores.

C. J. H.

Tertiary Plants of British Columbia. Collected by L. M. Lambe in 1906. Discussion of Previously Recorded Tertiary Floras. BY D. P. PENHALLOW. Ottawa, 1908.

The Tertiary deposits of western Canada are mainly in British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, with important outliers to the northward and westward. Two hundred and seventy-one species and genera of plants were collected. They are of Eocene, Oligocene, and Miocene age. They fall into two groups, one distinctly Eocene, the other Miocene or Oligocene. Their stratigraphical distribution is given in a series of tables. Tertiary formations of B. C., at present, cannot be regarded as more recent than the Lower Miocene, the greater portion being Oligocene. Further the beds are superimposed in part upon the older Tertiary of Lower Eocene, Upper Laramie, Fort Union, or Lignite Tertiary age which immediately overlies the Cretaceous. These beds extended east as far as Turtle Mountain in Manitoba, but were separated from the western by the Rocky Mountain uplift in Miocene time.

C. J. H.

West Virginia Geological Survey. Vol. II (A), 1908. Supplementary Coal Report. BY I. C. WHITE, State Geologist. 720 pp., map.

The volume is largely a compilation of descriptions of many sections taken from the various coal-fields of the state. Certain errors in correlation in Vol. II are corrected. The stratigraphical position of the various coal-beds, formations, and series is chiefly determined by borings, from shafts, and by structural relations. The production of coal in the state has steadily increased since 1873, the product in 1907 being 48,091,583 short tons.

C. J. H.